

Les plus belles
PIÈCES DE CLAVESSIN
de l'École Française,
transcrites et mises en Recueil
Par
GABRIEL GROVLEZ.

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PRÉFACE.

LONGTEMPS, on a dédaigné ces merveilles de grâce et de raffinement. Après avoir connu un juste renom, les œuvres des clavecinistes français des XVII^{ème} et XVIII^{ème} siècles étaient, à peu près, tombées dans l'oubli. Il a fallu cet admirable renouveau de la musique française, depuis une trentaine d'années, pour que l'on revint vers ces ancêtres charmants : les Couperin, les Daquin, les Rameau, les Dandrieu qui avaient su exprimer dans un style si profondément français, non pas seulement les caractères, la sensibilité, et la tournure d'esprit de leur temps, mais certains accents tour à tour spirituels, gracieux, sensibles et pénétrants, dont la mesure parfaite, et l'ingéniosité variée ont conservé pour nous encore toute la première fraîcheur et tout le premier agrément.

De nos jours, on a vu des compositeurs comme Claude Debussy, dans son "Hommage à Rameau," Mr. Maurice Ravel, dans son "Tombeau de Couperin," Mr. Paul Dukas, dans ses "Variations sur un thème de Rameau" honorer avec beauté, les mérites de ces Français d'autrefois. Il ne faut pas voir dans ces hommages, non plus que dans ceux que leur ont rendus des compositeurs tels que Charles Bordes ou Mr. Vincent d'Indy, de simples curiosités historiques.

Les sources de la musique française d'aujourd'hui doivent être cherchées dans cet ensemble de clavecinistes qui, pendant plus d'un siècle, de 1650 à 1760 environ, ont répandu, pour l'agrément d'une société la plus cultivée et la plus polie qui fut jamais, les inépuisables ressources d'une inspiration pittoresque, tendre et discrète. C'est pour les avoir trop longtemps négligés, que l'on a pu croire la France incapable d'un style musical qui lui appartint en propre, et dans lequel se reflétassent

les qualités, les inclinations, les grâces qui ont marqué ses expressions dans les lettres et la peinture depuis plusieurs siècles, et qui l'ont placée, à cet égard, au premier rang des nations.

Faute de ne point connaître cet ensemble de clavecinistes, ou tout au moins quelques-uns de ses plus frappants exemples, on ne peut pénétrer les caractères essentiels de la musique française d'aujourd'hui. Le passé prend une valeur singulière et souhaitable, lorsqu'il peut nous servir à expliquer notre présent, sinon il n'est qu'un jeu d'archéologues, un passe-temps assez vain, bon pour des esprits desséchés.

Il y a peu d'exemples d'un art qui soit demeuré plus vivant et plus frais que celui de ces compositeurs, et qui montre mieux parfois un modernisme d'accent dont on reste étonné. Contrairement à ce que l'on en peut imaginer à l'abord, la variété de ces œuvres est grande. Si ces divers auteurs ont en commun certaines manières, comme ne peuvent manquer d'en avoir des hommes vivant dans le même temps, dans la même société, et dans la même contrée, cependant leur caractère particulier se montre bientôt, pour peu qu'on s'y applique un peu ; le charme simple de Chambonnières est éloigné de la vitalité prime-sautière, mordante, aimable et spirituelle de Couperin, comme la tendre nature de Dandrieu, l'est de la ferme grâce de Rameau.

Pour en pénétrer les caractères, pour en respirer le parfum pour en faire revivre toutes les vertus, il faut se persuader que l'on n'a point devant soi des "antiquités," si aimables qu'elles puissent être, mais des ouvrages dont il nous appartient de susciter toute la vie. Une froide correction ne saurait être le but de ceux qui voudront interpréter

aujourd'hui ces exquis chefs-d'œuvre. Ils n'ont point été écrits pour satisfaire des professeurs à lunettes non plus que des "collectionneurs," mais pour réjouir, séduire, attendrir ou piquer au jeu de jeunes femmes élégantes et sensibles, des femmes âgées aussi, mais indulgentes, et des hommes qui faisaient passer le souci de la bonne éducation avant celui de la science.

C'est dans cet esprit encore qu'il faut jouer ces œuvres, et se rappeler toujours ces deux paroles, si profondes, sous leur simple apparence ; celle de François Couperin, quand il dit dans la préface de son Premier Recueil de "Pièces pour le Clavecin" (1713), "J'aime mieux ce qui me touche que ce qui me surprend" ; et celle de Rameau, lorsqu'il dit, "Je me suis efforcé de cacher l'art par l'art même."

La pensée directrice de l'art français le plus pur, qu'il soit d'hier ou d'aujourd'hui, est contenue dans ces deux aveux de ces deux grands clavecinistes. Le même dessein de ne pas répandre indiscretement ses sentiments ou ses idées, de maintenir les uns et les autres dans des règles harmonieuses, le même éloignement d'étaler sa science, le même goût pour les proportions heureuses, pour la juste économie des ressources, le même désir d'exprimer le plus possible, avec les plus simples moyens, la voix même de la nature, se montrent dans ces œuvres françaises d'hier comme dans celles d'aujourd'hui.

Le goût avec lequel Mr. Gabriel Grovlez à choisi ces pièces, le soin qu'il a apporté à en réaliser les ornements conformément à l'esprit de leurs auteurs, l'affection qu'il a montrée depuis longtemps pour ces compositeurs sont tout-à-fait dignes de leurs qualités et de leurs charmes.

Loin d'être empêché dans le désir de conserver quelques pages attrayantes et durables d'entre les œuvres des Clavecinistes Français, c'est bien plutôt par le choix que l'on se trouve interdit ; comment en vérité, parmi tant d'évocations délicieuses, n'en retenir que quelquesunes, comment résister aux sollicitations de ces grâces, sans en éprouver une véritable mélancolie ? Pour moi, je les voudrais presque toutes présentes : danses nobles ou paysannes, portraits tendres ou pathétiques, paysages de nature ou d'esprit, aveux mutins ou recueillis, satires sans aigreur, et propos sans pédanterie. Que n'y sont-ils tous ici, ceux-là dont, bien souvent, j'ai goûté les inépuisables attraits, et dont le souvenir compose le portrait même de la plus douce France.

Pourtant il faut choisir ; c'est parfois la plus dure loi de la vie. Mais comment ces quelques images ne donneraient-elles point à ceux qui voudront en contempler les traits le souhait d'en rechercher d'autres.

G. JEAN-AUBRY.

Londres, mai, 1918.

PREFACE.

ALL too long have these wonders of grace and refinement been treated with scorn.

After enjoying a just renown, the works of the French "Clavecinists" of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries have almost entirely fallen into oblivion. It appears as if the marvellous revival of French music which has been going on for the last thirty years was necessary in order to bring us back to these our charming ancestors: The Couperins, Daquin, Rameau, Dandrieu, who had known so well how to express in a style profoundly French, not only the character, the feelings, the cast of mind of their own times, but also certain subtle intonations, by turns witty and graceful, emotional or penetrating, which in their perfect balance and imaginative variety still retain for us all their pristine freshness and delight.

In our day we have seen composers like Claude Debussy in his "Hommage à Rameau," M. Maurice Ravel in his "Tombeau de Couperin," M. Paul Dukas in his "Variations sur un thème de Rameau," pay a tribute of beautiful things to the genius of these Frenchmen of the past. It would be unfair to look upon this homage and that rendered by Charles Bordes and M. Vincent d'Indy as an antiquarian curiosity only.

The sources from which springs French music of to-day are to be sought in the work of this very group of "Clavecinists," who for more than a century, from 1650 to 1760 or thereabouts, poured out for the satisfaction of a society—the most cultivated, the most polite that ever existed—the inexhaustible resources of their picturesque, tender, and discreet imagination. It is because France had too long neglected them that she was thought incapable of inventing a musical style of her own, reflecting the qualities, the tendencies, the graces

which for several centuries have given a special character to her forms of expression in literature and painting, and placed her, in this respect, in the forefront of the nations.

Without an acquaintance with this assemblage of "Clavecinists," or with at least some of the most striking members of the band, it is impossible to fathom certain essential properties in French music of to-day. The past becomes a thing singularly and inestimably valuable, when it helps us to explain the present. When it does not, it is a game fit for archæologists only, a vain pastime, unworthy of living minds.

There are but few examples of an art that has remained fresher, more vivid, than the art of these composers, and at times it assumes a colouring surprisingly modern. Contrary to what might be supposed at first sight the variety in these works is great. Though these divers authors have certain peculiarities of style in common, as is only natural in men living in the same age, in the same society, the same country, their individual characteristics are at all times easily discoverable to those who are willing to take the pains. The simple charm of Chambonnières is as far remote from the quick, witty, keen, amiable vitality of Couperin, as Dandrieu's sensitive nature is from Rameau's graceful severity.

In order to penetrate their characteristics, breathe their fragrance, cause them to live again in all their power, we must realise that we are dealing, not with "antiquities," charming as these may be, but with works from which we must seek to draw out all the life that lies hidden within them. A cold correctness should not be the end and aim of those who to-day wish to interpret these exquisite masterpieces. They were not written for the satisfaction

of spectacled professors any more than for "collectors," but to rejoice, fascinate, to touch or to rouse to merriment elegant and sensitive young women, old women also, but indulgent ones, and men more concerned with a polite education than with mere learning.

We must still play them in the same spirit, and always bear in mind these two sayings, so profound in their simplicity: François Couperin's, where, in the preface to his first book of "*Pièces pour le clavecin*" (1713), he says, "I like that better which touches me, than that which surprises me"; and Rameau's, "I have striven to conceal art with art itself."

The whole guiding thought in the purest art of France, whether it be of yesterday or of to-day, is contained in the confessions of these two great French clavecinists. The same fixed purpose never to lay bare in an indiscreet manner either feelings or ideas, to keep both within the rules of harmony, the same remoteness from an ostentatious display of learning, the same sense of true proportion and of proper economy of resources, the same wish to express as much as possible with the simplest means, with the voice of nature herself, are manifested in the French works of yesterday as in those of to-day.

The taste shown by M. Gabriel Grovlez in the choice of these pieces, the care which he has taken in the realisation of the grace-notes in accordance

with the spirit of each composer, and the enthusiasm with which he has worked in this domain for a number of years, are entirely worthy of the peculiar quality and charm of these pieces.

He who seeks to preserve from oblivion a few attractive pages, such as will stand the test of time, from amongst the works of the French clavecinists, so far from being at a loss for want of material is perplexed only by the difficulty of choosing; in truth, how is it possible amongst all these delightful fleeting visions to seize upon a few, and to harden one's heart against the charms of all the rest, without a sense of profound melancholy? For my own part I should like to keep almost all of them—stately dances, country dances, tender or pathetic portraits, landscapes natural or imaginary, confessions or turbulent or calm, satire without ill-nature, *conceits* without pedantry.

Why are they not all here, all these, whose endless allurements has so often ravished me and whose remembrance forms the picture of our most gentle France herself?

But for all that, a choice must be made; this is at times the harshest law in life. Yet why should these few images not give to those who care to contemplate their features the wish to go and seek out others.

G. JEAN AUBRY.

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NOTE POUR L'EXÉCUTION DES PIÈCES DE CLAVECIN.

LES pièces de clavecin contenues dans ce recueil ont été transcrites en notation moderne d'après les éditions originales, et en tenant compte pour les ornements des indications propres à chaque auteur. Cependant nous ferons observer que toutes les petits notes doivent être toujours jouées sur le temps et en valeur :—

.. d'Agincourt "—La Couperin.



Execution.



THE Clavichord Pieces in this Collection have been transcribed into modern notation after the original editions and, as regards the grace-notes, in accordance with the individuality of each composer. It should, however, be noted that all the small notes are to be played invariably on the beat and strictly in time.

" d'Agincourt "—La Couperin.



Execution



Louis Nicolas Clérambault

(1676 — 1749)

1

Né à Paris en 1676 d'une famille qui depuis longtemps occupait des emplois dans le service du Roi de France. Organiste à diverses églises, il fut nommé par Louis XIV "surintendant de la musique de Mme de Maintenon." Il est l'auteur de cinq recueils de Cantates, de deux recueils pour le clavecin (1707) d'un volume de pièces d'orgue et d'oeuvres théâtrales. Il est mort à Paris en 1749.

Born at Paris in 1676 of a family which for generations had served the King of France. Organist of various churches. By Louis XIV he was appointed *superintendent of Mme de Maintenon's music*. He is the author of five collections of Cantatas, of two collections for the harpsichord (1707) of a volume of pieces for the organ and of works for the stage. He died at Paris in 1749.

GAVOTTE.

Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Allegro.

(p la 2^e fois)

più forte

p

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamics. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third system features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system contains first and second endings, marked with "1." and "2.". The fifth system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Trills are indicated by the word "trill" above certain notes. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

Jacques André Dagincourt

(1684 — 1758)

Né à Rouen en 1684, organiste de l'abbaye de Saint-Ouen, puis organiste du Roi. Il revint dès 1745 vivre à Rouen où il est mort en 1758. Ses pièces pour le clavecin parurent en un recueil, en 1733.

Born at Rouen in 1684, organist of the abbey of Saint-Ouen, subsequently organist to the King. Returning to Rouen in 1745, he died there in 1758. His pieces for the harpsichord were collected and issued in 1733.

LE COLIN-MAILLARD.

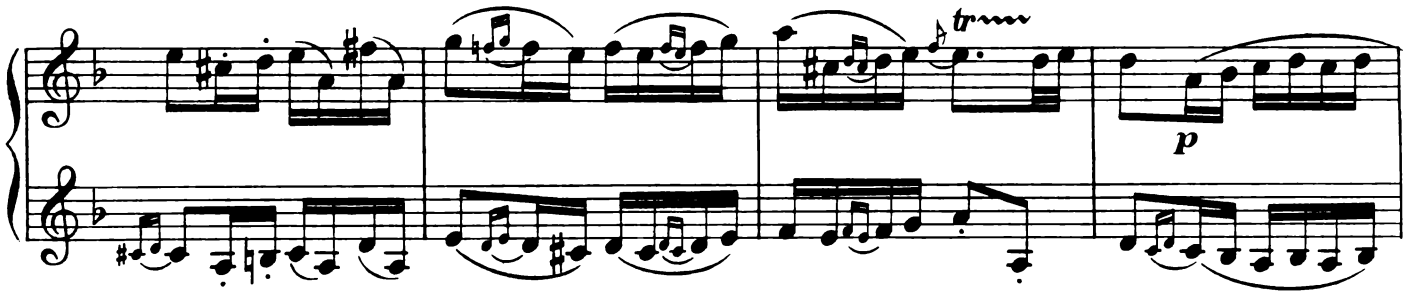
Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Allegro.

The musical score for "Le Colin-Maillard" is written for piano and harpsichord. It is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system features a first ending marked "1." and a second ending marked "2.", with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a "non legato" instruction. Trills are marked with "tr" above the notes. The tempo is indicated as "Allegro." at the beginning.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is written in a single system with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings.

The first system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system includes trills (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The third system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The fourth system includes trills (*tr*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The fifth system continues the musical notation without specific dynamic markings.



Jean-Philippe Rameau

(1683–1764)

Quoique la plus grande partie de l'oeuvre de Rameau ait été composée pour le théâtre, ses pièces de clavecin, à elles seules, pourraient montrer la singulière diversité technique de ce grand compositeur chez lequel la science et le sentiment ont trouvé toujours une mesure parfaite.

Though the greater part of Rameau's works were composed for the stage, his pieces for the harpsichord taken by themselves give ample proof of his singular technical diversity; in this great composer science and sensibility were mingled in perfect proportions.

VÉNITIENNE.

Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Allegro giocoso.

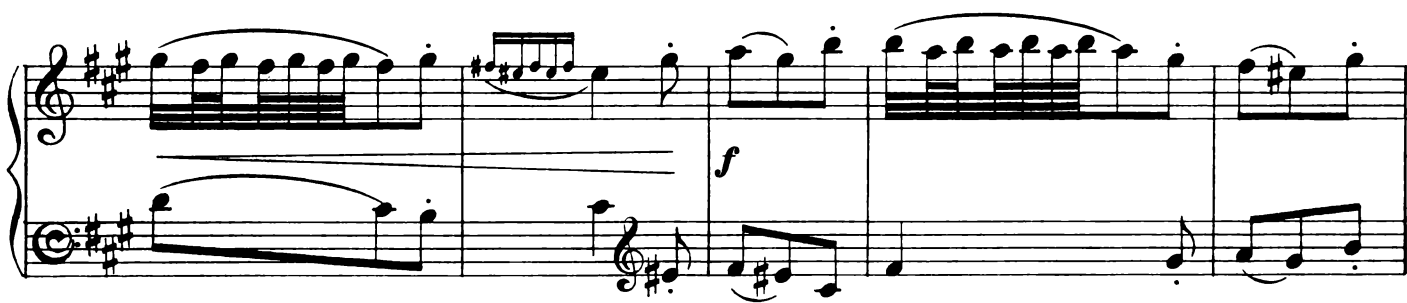
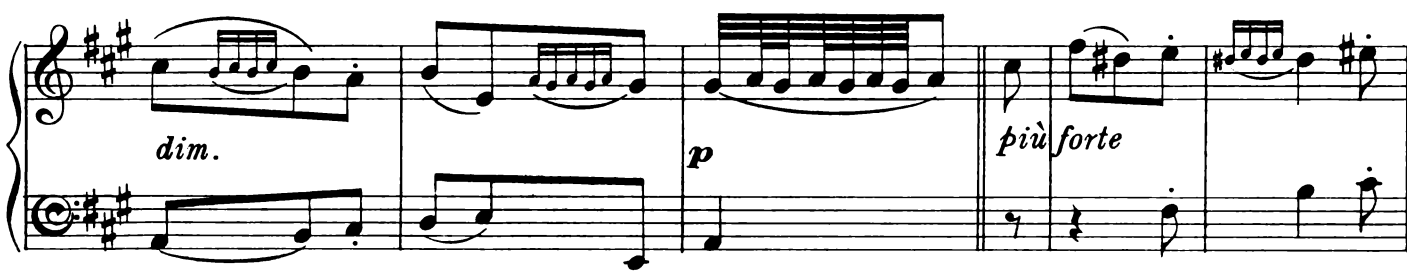
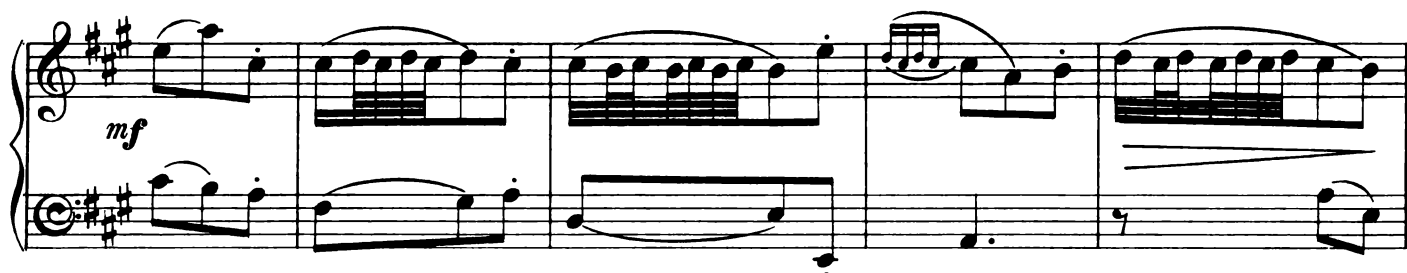
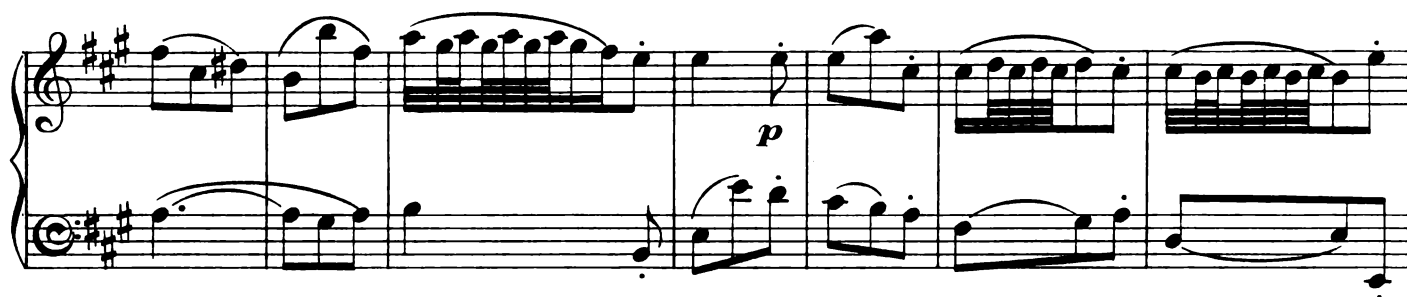
p e grazioso

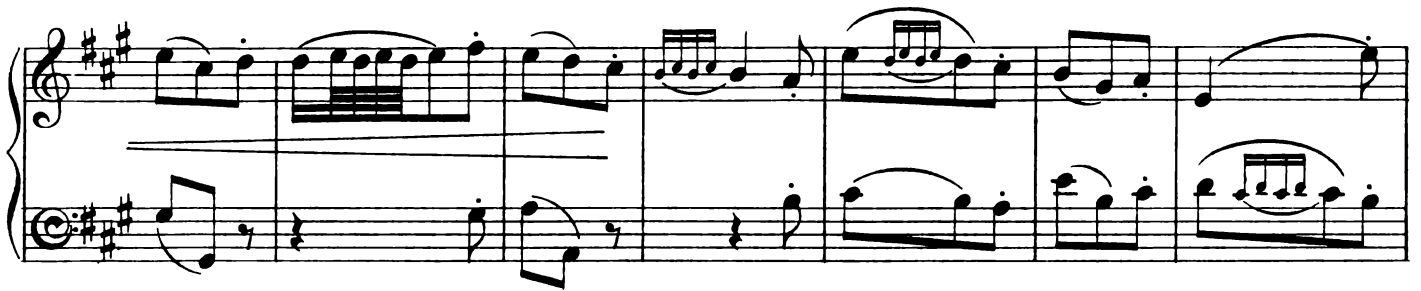
mf

dim. *p*

più forte

espressivo





MUSSETTE EN RONDEAU.

Tendrement.

p

1. 2.

più forte

p

p

f *p* *f*



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff and a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic in the treble staff. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with the instruction *Più vivo.* and a *leggero* marking over a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff contains triplet markings (*3*) over eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass staff. It concludes with a double bar line.



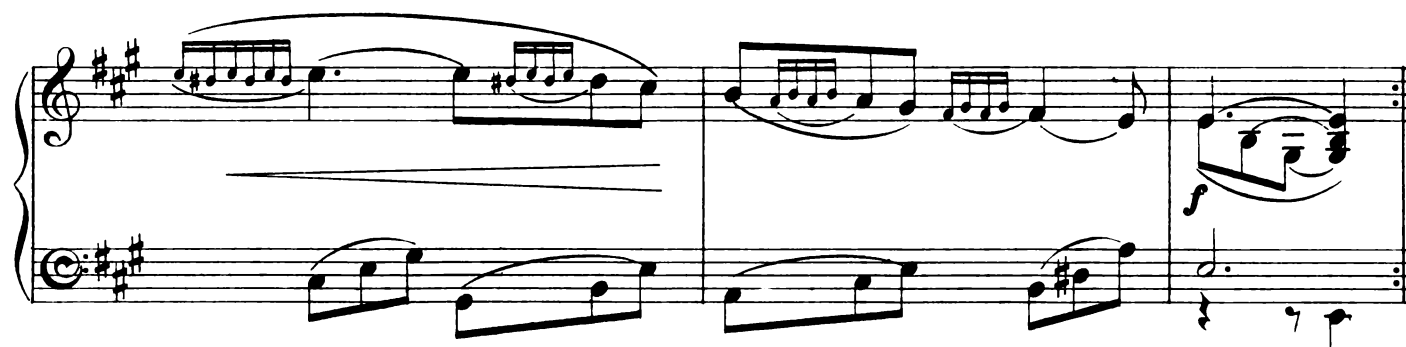
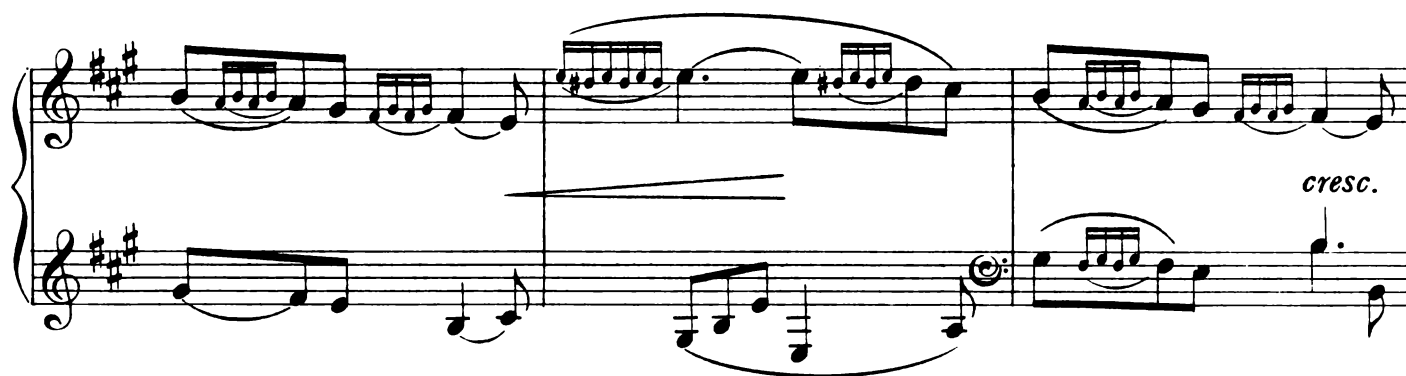
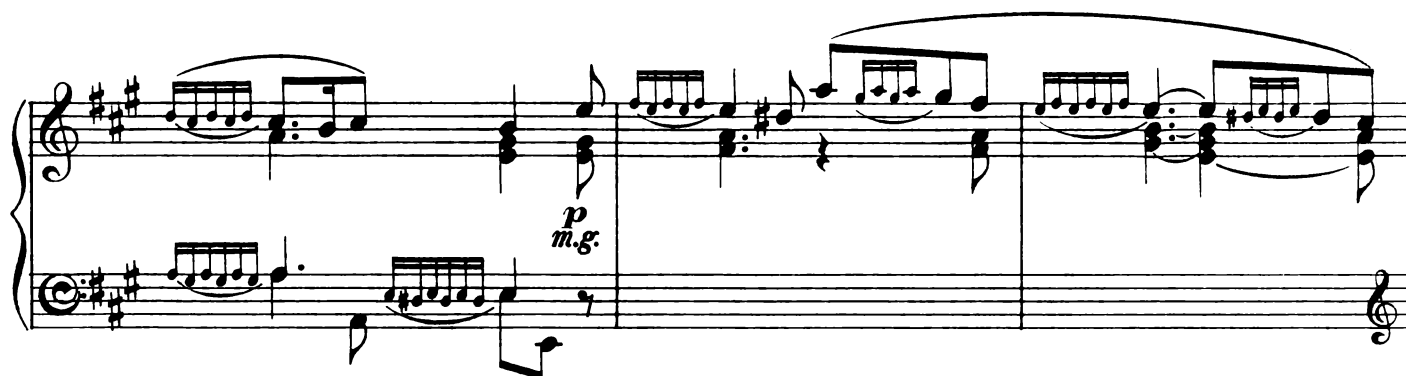
Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system includes a *rall.* (rallentando) marking in the bass staff and a *pp* (piano-piano) dynamic in the treble staff. It concludes with a double bar line.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in the bass staff. It concludes with a double bar line.

FANFARINETTE.

Allegro ma non troppo.

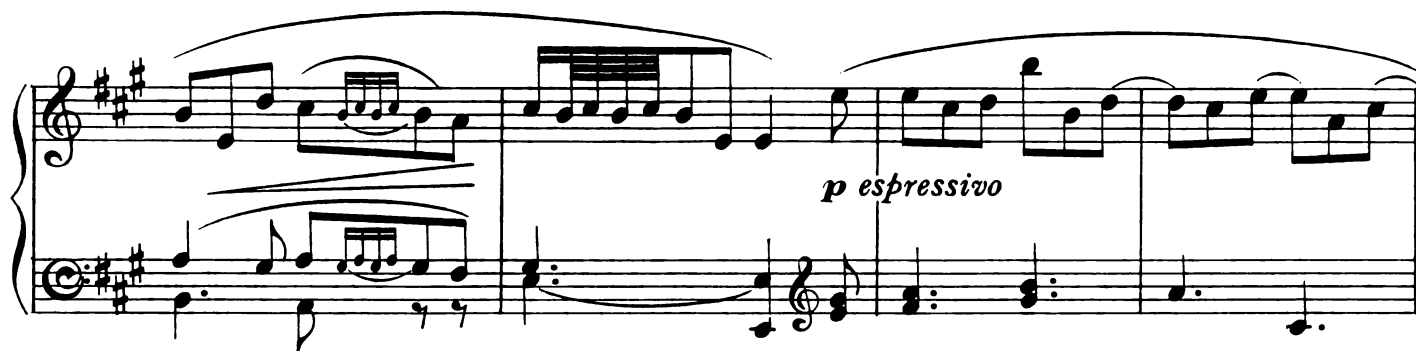


mf

f

p

cresc.



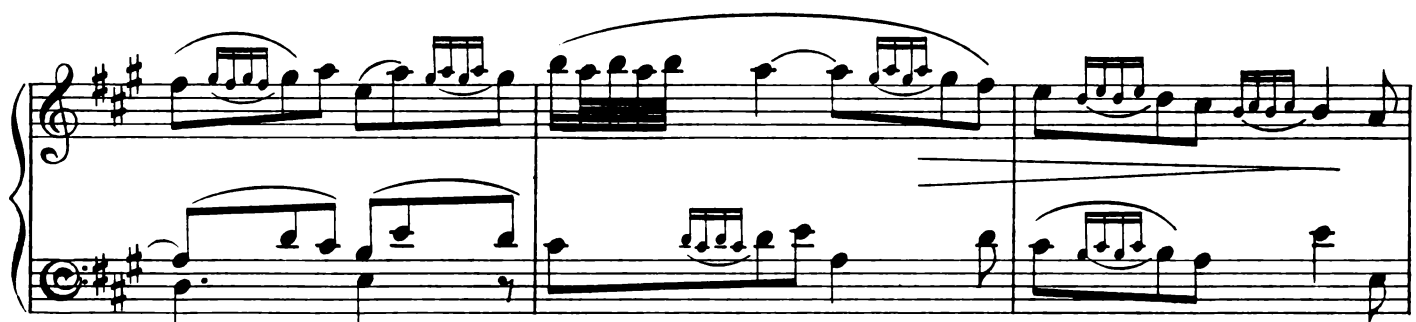
First system of musical notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written for piano (p) and includes the instruction *p espressivo*. The system consists of two staves with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



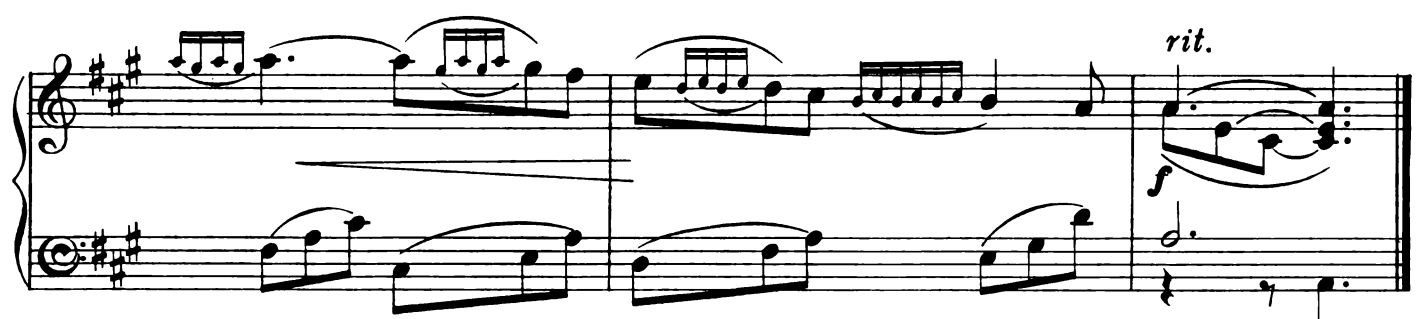
Second system of musical notation. The key signature remains two sharps. The system continues the musical piece with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



Third system of musical notation. The key signature remains two sharps. The system continues the musical piece with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



Fourth system of musical notation. The key signature remains two sharps. The system continues the musical piece with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



Fifth system of musical notation. The key signature remains two sharps. The system concludes the musical piece with various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The instruction *rit.* (ritardando) is present above the final measure.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, while the lower staff contains a bass line with some sixteenth-note passages. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the lower staff. A bracket labeled '6' indicates a sixteenth-note group in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes, and the lower staff has a bass line. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the upper staff. A bracket labeled '6' is visible in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation features a more complex texture. The upper staff has a melodic line with trills marked 'trm'. The lower staff includes a bass line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' is at the end of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation shows a continuation of the melodic and bass lines. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the lower staff. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' is at the beginning of the system.

The fifth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features trills marked 'trm' in both staves and a final *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the lower staff.

Louis Claude Daquin

(Paris, 4 Juillet 1694—15 Juin 1772)

Daquin fut l'élève de Marchand et l'un des plus remarquables exécutants de son époque, comme organiste et claveciniste. Dès l'âge de 12 ans il était organiste à St. Antoine à Paris.

Le "Coucou" fait partie de son 1^{er} Livre de pièces pour le clavecin, publié en 1735.

Daquin was a pupil of Marchand and one of the most remarkable organists and clavecinists of his time. At the age of 12 he became organist at St. Antoine in Paris.

"Le Coucou" is taken from his first book of pieces for the clavichord, published in 1735.

LE COUCOU.

Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Vivo.

p *leggiere*

mf *p* *espressivo*

tr *pp* *mf* *p*

espressivo

tr *f*

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a short study or exercise. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various piano techniques and dynamics:

- System 1:** Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has a trill on G4, followed by eighth-note patterns.
- System 2:** Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has a trill on G3, followed by eighth-note patterns.
- System 3:** Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a trill on G4, followed by eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- System 5:** Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*.
- System 6:** Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf*.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as trills, crescendos, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 2:** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 3:** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 4:** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 5:** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 6:** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords. The left hand has a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with occasional eighth-note runs and rests.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand includes a section marked *p* *leggero* and a measure with *mf* and an accent.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand includes a section marked *espressivo*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand includes a section marked *pp* and a trill. The left hand includes a section marked *mf* and an accent.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand includes a section marked *p* and an accent.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand includes a section marked *trm*. The left hand continues with a bass line.

Duphly

(1716 – 1788)

Né à Dieppe en 1716 mort à Paris en 1788. Il a publié quatre livres de pièces pour le clavecin. On commence à sentir dans son style ce goût excessif de la virtuosité qui, introduit à cette époque par les Italiens allait ruiner à la fin du dix-huitième siècle la pureté du style à laquelle avaient atteint les grands maîtres du clavecin français.

Born at Dieppe in 1716 died at Paris in 1788. He published four books of pieces for the harpsichord. One begins to detect that exaggerated taste for virtuosity, introduced at this period by the Italians which at the end of the eighteenth century was to ruin the pure style to which the masters of the French harpsichord had attained.

LA DE VILLENEUVE.

GAVOTTE.

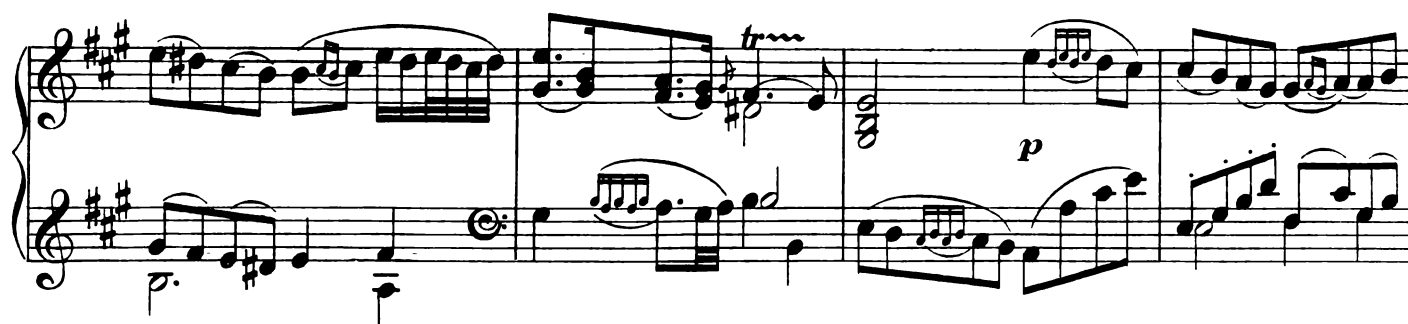
Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Allegretto.

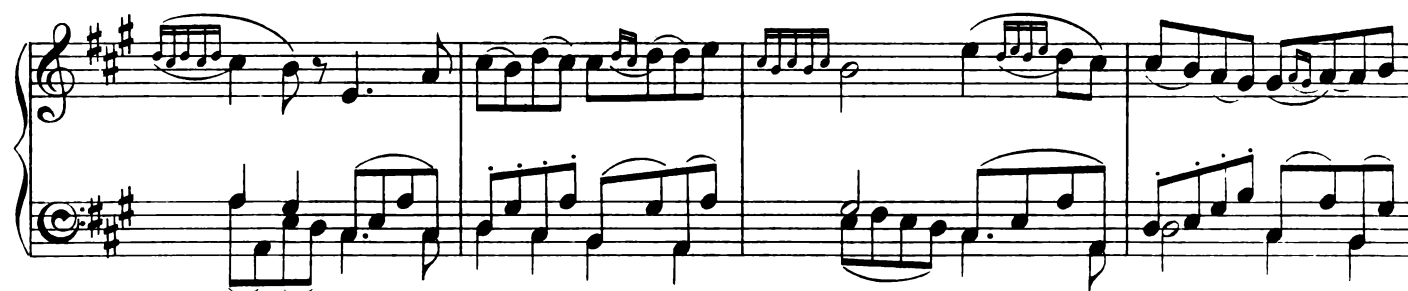
p espressivo

cresc.

mf



First system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'trm'. The bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present in the second measure.



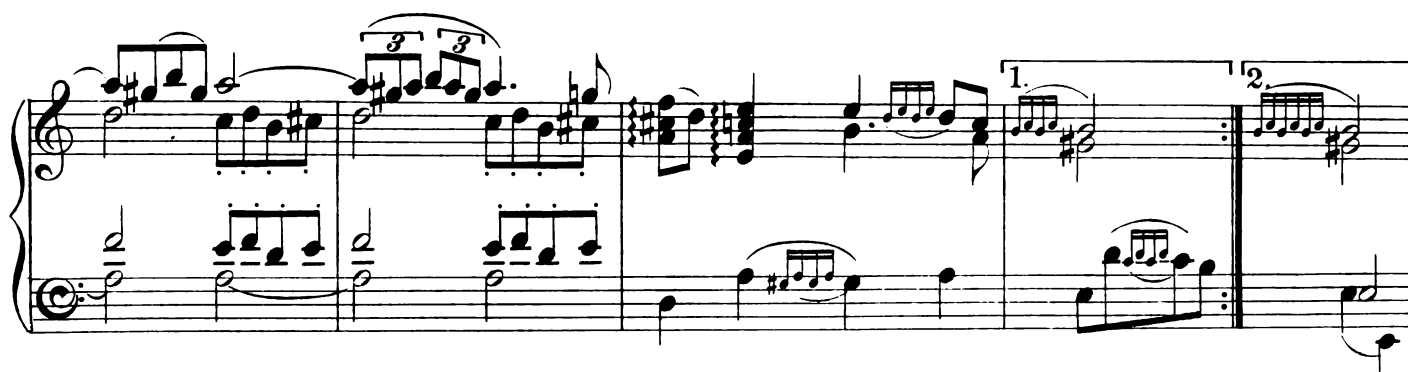
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues the supporting line with eighth notes.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the supporting line. A dynamic marking 'cresc.' (crescendo) is present in the second measure.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the supporting line. A dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is present in the first measure. A 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking is present in the final measure.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with triplets marked '3'. The bass staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a first ending marked '1.' and a second ending marked '2.'.

This musical score is for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the right hand with eighth-note patterns and a supporting bass line. The key signature is F#.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes a trill in the right hand and triplet markings in both hands.
- System 3:** Contains a first and second ending bracket. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, while the second ending introduces a new melodic phrase. The marking *p espressivo* is present.
- System 4:** Shows a continuation of the melodic flow with various articulations and slurs.
- System 5:** The final system on the page, featuring a crescendo (*cresc.*) followed by a decrescendo (*p*) and a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. It concludes with a final chord.

1738(?)

Ne à Saint-Germain en 1738 fut organiste du Duc d'Angoulême; il est l'auteur de travaux d'enseignement entre autres: *Méthode pour apprendre à jouer de la harpe* (1774) *Méthode pour apprendre à jouer de la flute traversière* (1778) "*Le Parfait maitre à chanter* (1782) *L'art de se perfectionner sur le violon* (1783) *Méthode pour apprendre à jouer de la vielle* (1783)

Born at Saint-Germain in 1738 organist to the Duke of Angoulême; he is the author of manuals of instruction; amongst others: *Method of learning to play upon the harp* 1774 *Method of learning to play upon the German flute* (1778) *The perfect singing master* (1782) *The art of perfecting oneself on the violin* (1783) *Method of learning to play upon the hurdy-gurdy*.

LES AMANTS ENCHANTÉS.

Révision par
Gabriel Grovlez.

Tendrement.

ben legato ed espressivo

mf

1. 2.

mf

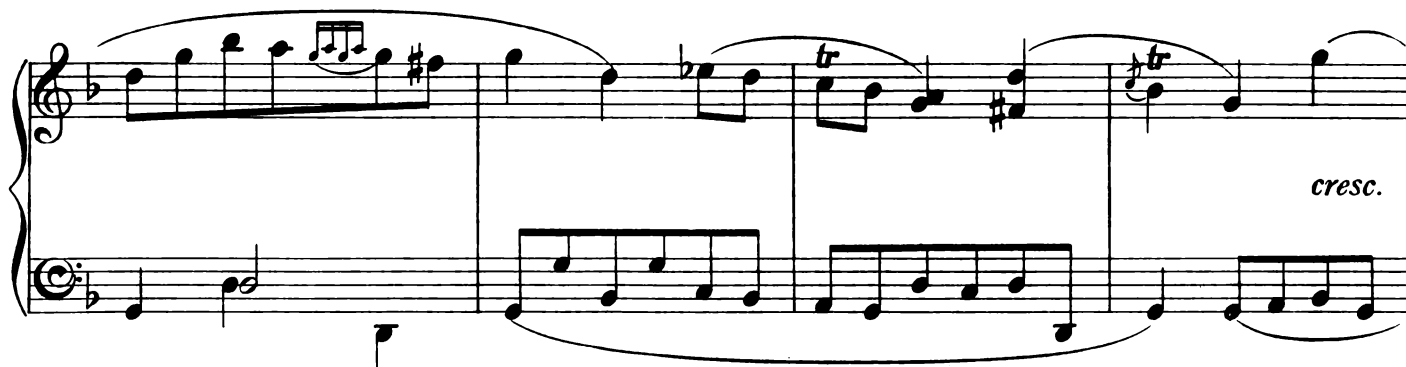
cresc.



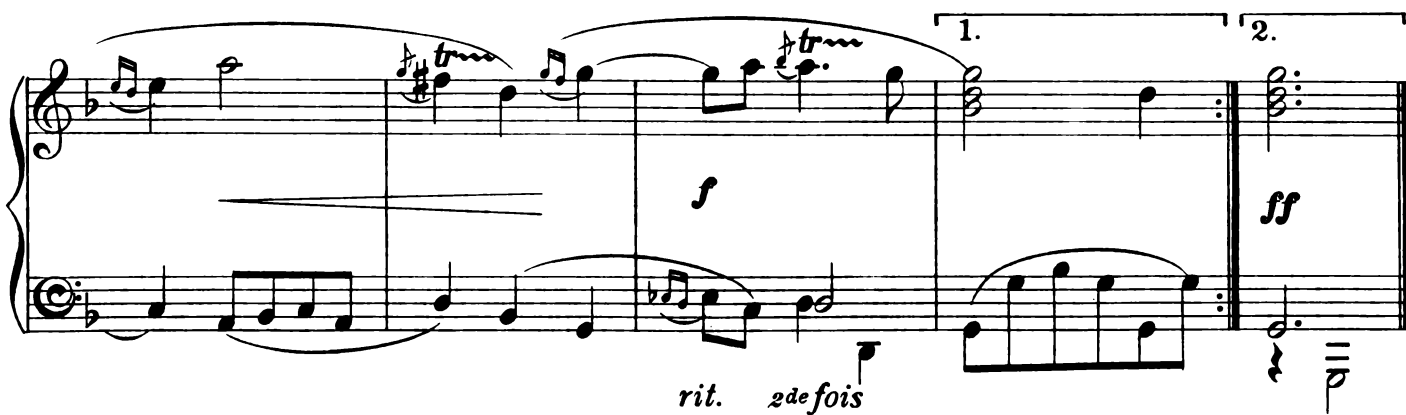
First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with trills marked *trm*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords and a trill marked *trm*.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a trill marked *trm*. The bass clef staff includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. A trill *tr* is present in the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a trill marked *tr*. The bass clef staff includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes a trill marked *trm*. The bass clef staff includes a *f* (forte) marking, a *rit. 2de fois* (ritardando second time) marking, and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. First and second endings are indicated by brackets labeled 1. and 2.